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(54) Title: RECORDING MEDIUM

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides a recording medium comprising a substrate having a glossy coating thereon, wherein the glossy coating comprises a binder and alumina particles that are aggregates of primary particles. The present invention further provides a coating composition comprising the aforesaid alumina particles and a binder, wherein the solids content of the alumina in the coating composition is at least about 10 wt. %. The present invention also provides a method of preparing a coating composition, which method comprises providing a colloidal stable dispersion of the aforesaid alumina particles, wherein the solids content is greater than about 20 wt. %; adding a binder to and, optionally, diluting the dispersion; and, optionally, adjusting the pH with a suitable acid or base. The present invention further provides a method of preparing a recording medium, which method comprises providing a substrate, coating the substrate with the coating composition of the present invention, optionally calendering the coated substrate, and drying the coated substrate.

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RECORDING MEDIUM

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TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention relates to recording media comprising alumina particles in the coating thereof, compositions comprising such particles, and production methods therefor.

15 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

 A surface coating is sometimes applied to a recording medium in order to improve its printing properties. For example, the coating can improve the appearance, ink absorption, and/or image smear resistance
20 of the medium.

 Surface coatings can be classified into two general categories -- glossy coatings and non-glossy (matte or dull) coatings. Glossy coatings are highly desirable, as they are very smooth, and can impart a superior feel and
25 a photograph-like quality to a recorded image. However, it remains a challenge to provide a glossy medium that imparts superior printing properties to the medium (e.g., good ink absorption, good dye-fixing ability, good waterfastness, and/or good resistance to image smear), in
30 addition to superior smoothness and gloss.

 Gloss and dye immobilization (i.e., dye-fixing) can sometimes be achieved by incorporating different types of polymeric resins into a coating. For example, a gelatin, a polyvinyl alcohol, a polyolefin resin, polyester resin,
35 polyamide resin, and/or polycarbonate resin can be used to produce glossiness, while a cationic polymer (e.g.,

polyvinylpyrrolidone) can be used to promote the surface immobilization of an anionic dye. However, inks applied to resin-coated recording media dry relatively slowly, and often have an undesirable tendency to smear and rub off. While some pigments such as certain treated kaolin clays or treated calcium carbonates can immobilize dyes, the overall absorptivity and rate of absorption are often compromised.

Using a metal oxide pigment such as silica or alumina can be advantageous in that they have good absorptivity and also can produce an excellent coating. Alumina is particularly advantageous in that its particles naturally have a cationic surface (i.e., a positive zeta potential). Since the vast majority of ink dyes are anionic in nature, the cationic surface of alumina imparts superior dye immobilizing properties to coatings derived therefrom. Moreover, alumina also imparts good ink absorption, good waterfastness, and good image smear resistance, in addition to superior gloss, smoothness, and brightness, to the coating.

Despite its advantages, the use of alumina presents significant challenges in the recording medium coating industry in that alumina is very difficult to process. Unlike silica, which is typically amorphous, alumina is crystalline, and can exist in various crystalline phases, for example, alpha, or the transitional phases, for example, gamma, delta, and theta phases. In addition, long drying times are typically required in recording medium coating which utilize low solids alumina dispersions, making the overall coating process costly and inefficient. Moreover, some forms of alumina require a relatively high binder ratio (about 3:1 pigment to binder ratio). The high binder demand of alumina restricts the ratio of alumina particles (relative to binder) that can be achieved in the coating, sacrificing

desirable properties that could otherwise be imparted to the coating by the alumina particles (e.g., drying time, dye immobilization, waterfastness, image quality, and the like). As such, the overall quality of the recording medium can be limited.

Poor colloidal stability of alumina also seriously limits the solids content that can be attained in coating compositions used to make the recording media, thereby placing an upper limit on coater productivity (throughput), as drier demand can be excessive in order to adequately dry the coating on the substrate. In a commercial setting, such coating compositions are produced from an initial alumina dispersion. The initial dispersion is often manufactured in a separate facility and shipped to the end user. Typically, the end user processes the initial dispersion into a coating composition, which is normally applied to a substrate shortly after its production.

As dispersions with higher alumina solids content have a greater tendency to gel or separate (i.e., the solid settles out of the dispersion), low solids initial dispersions are used. As such, the overall quality of recording media is limited by the low alumina solids content (e.g., in terms of porosity, dye immobilization, image quality, or the like).

Accordingly there remains a need for an improved recording medium comprising alumina particles, desirably having a low binder demand and high porosity, as well as an alumina-based coating composition and a method of producing such a composition and recording medium. The present invention provides such a recording medium, coating composition, and methods of making them. These and other advantages of the present invention, as well as additional inventive features, will be apparent from the description of the invention provided herein.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a recording medium comprising a substrate having a glossy coating thereon, wherein the glossy coating comprises a binder and alumina particles that are aggregates of primary particles. The coating of the recording medium of the present invention comprises alumina particles that are aggregates of primary particles, with pyrogenic or fumed alumina being preferred.

The present invention further provides a coating composition comprising alumina particles and a binder, wherein the alumina particles are aggregates of primary particles and the solids content of the alumina in the coating composition is at least about 20 wt.%.

The present invention also provides a method of preparing a coating composition. The inventive method of preparing a coating composition comprises providing a colloidally stable dispersion comprising water and alumina particles, wherein the alumina particles are aggregates of primary particles and the solids content of the alumina particles in the dispersion is at least about 30 wt.%; adding a binder to and, optionally, diluting the colloidally stable dispersion, until a desired pigment to binder ratio and overall solids content are obtained; and optionally adjusting the pH with a suitable acid or base.

The present invention additionally provides a method of preparing a recording medium. The inventive method of preparing a recording medium comprises providing a substrate; coating the substrate with the coating composition of the present invention to produce a substrate coated with a coating; optionally calendering the coated substrate; and drying the coated substrate.

The coating composition of the present invention dries quickly when applied to a substrate, to form a non-tacky glossy coating.

5 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 illustrates the electron micrograph of fumed alumina aggregate particles used in the recording medium of the present invention.

Fig. 2 illustrates a rheogram of an alumina dispersion
10 useful in preparing the coating composition and recording medium of the present invention.

Fig. 3 illustrates two rheograms (A and B) of coating compositions useful in preparing the recording medium of the present invention.

15 Fig. 4 illustrates the change in contact angle over time for a distilled water droplet applied to the recording medium of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

20 The present invention provides a recording medium comprising a substrate having a glossy coating thereon, wherein the glossy coating comprises a binder and alumina particles that are aggregates of primary particles.

The inventive recording medium comprises a
25 substrate, which can be either transparent or opaque, and which can be made of any suitable material. Examples of such materials include, but are not limited to, films or sheets of polymer resins (e.g., poly(ethylene terephthalate)), diacetate resins, triacetate resins,
30 acrylic resins, polycarbonate resins, polyvinyl chloride resins, polyimide resins, cellophane and celluloid, glass sheets, metal sheets, plastic sheets, paper (e.g., cellulose paper, synthetic paper), coated paper (e.g., resin-coated paper), pigment-containing opaque films, and
35 foamed films. Polyester sheets and cellulose paper are

preferred, with poly(ethylene terephthalate) sheets being a preferred polyester.

The substrate used in the recording medium of the present invention has a glossy coating thereon, which can be of any suitable thickness. In particular, the coating is preferably from about 1 μm to about 50 μm in thickness, more preferably from about 5 μm to about 40 μm in thickness, and most preferably from about 10 μm to about 30 μm in thickness. The recording medium of the present invention provides excellent gloss and also has good ink absorption, dye immobilization, a high rate of liquid absorption, and overall liquid absorption capacity. Moreover, the recording medium of the present invention provides excellent image quality, particularly when used in ink jet printing applications.

In certain embodiments of the present invention the inventive recording medium comprises a substrate having more than one layer of coating, which can be the same or different. However, at least one of the coating layers comprises alumina particles with properties as described herein. For example, the recording medium of the present invention can comprise a substrate coated with one or more ink-receptive layers (e.g., comprising anionic silica) and/or one or more resinous layers (e.g., a glossy, laminated surface layer). Even when the recording medium of the present invention comprises such additional layers of coating, it has been found that the above-described glossy coating comprising the alumina particles described herein provides sufficient ink absorption, dye immobilization, and gloss for the vast majority of printing applications.

The coating of the recording medium of the present invention comprises alumina particles that are aggregates of primary particles, with pyrogenic or fumed alumina

being preferred. Particles of pyrogenic alumina are aggregates of smaller, primary particles. Although the primary particles are not porous, the aggregates contain a significant void volume, and are capable of rapid liquid absorption. These void-containing aggregates enable a coating to retain a significant capacity for liquid absorption even when the aggregate particles are densely packed, which minimizes the inter-particle void volume of the coating.

The size of the alumina particles of which the coating is comprised impacts the glossiness of the coating. It should be noted that when the alumina particles used in the present invention comprise aggregates of fused (i.e., aggregated) primary particles, the diameter values refer to the diameters of the aggregates. Particle diameter can be determined by any suitable technique, for example, by a light scattering technique, (e.g., using a Brookhaven 90Plus Particle Scanner, available from Brookhaven Instruments Corporation, Holtsville, New York).

In order to maximize glossiness, it is preferred that the mean diameter of the alumina particles (i.e., the aggregates) is less than about 1 μm . More preferably, the mean diameter of the alumina particles is less than about 500 nm, still more preferably the mean diameter of the alumina particles is less than about 400 nm, and most preferably the mean diameter of the alumina particles is less than about 300 nm.

It is highly preferred that at least about 80% (e.g., at least about 90%) or substantially all of the alumina particles have diameters smaller than the mean diameter values set forth above. In other words, it is highly preferred that at least about 80% (e.g., at least about 90%) or substantially all of the particles have diameters of less than about 1 μm , more highly preferred

that at least about 80% (e.g., at least about 90%) or substantially all of the particles have diameters of less than about 500 nm, still more highly preferred that at least about 80% (e.g., at least about 90%) or
5 substantially all of the particles have diameters of less than about 400 nm, and most highly preferred that at least about 80% (e.g., at least about 90%) or substantially all of the particles have diameters of less than about 300 nm.

10 In certain preferred embodiments, the mean diameter of the alumina particles is at least about 40 nm (e.g., particles having a mean diameter from about 40 nm to about 300 nm, more preferably from about 100 nm to about 200 nm, still more preferably from about 120 to about 190
15 nm, and most preferably from about 140-180 nm (e.g., from about 150-170 nm)). In certain of these embodiments, at least about 80% (e.g., at least about 90%) or substantially all of the alumina particles have diameters of at least about 100 nm (e.g., from about 100 nm to
20 about 200 nm, more preferably from about 120 to about 190 nm, and most preferably from about 140-180 nm (e.g., from about 150-170 nm)).

In other embodiments of the present invention, the alumina particles preferably have a mean diameter of less
25 than about 300 nm, more preferably less than about 200 nm, still more preferably less than about 190 nm, and most preferably less than about 180. In certain embodiments it is preferred that at least about 80% (e.g., at least about 90%) or substantially all of the
30 alumina particles have diameters of less than about 300 nm, more preferably less than about 200 nm, still more preferably less than about 190 nm, and most preferably less than about 180 nm.

The coating can comprise alumina particles having
35 any suitable range of individual particle diameters, such

as a relatively broad range or a relatively narrow range. The particles also can be monodispersed. By monodispersed is meant that the individual particles have diameters that are substantially identical. For example,
5 substantially all monodispersed 150 nm particles have diameters in the range of from about 140 nm to about 160 nm.

With respect to the primary particles that make up these alumina aggregates, in certain embodiments of the
10 present invention, such as when a glossy coating having a relatively high rate of and capacity for liquid absorption is desired, it is preferred that the primary particles have a mean diameter of less than about 100 nm (e.g., from about 1 nm to about 100 nm). More
15 preferably, the primary particles have a mean diameter of less than about 80 nm (e.g., from about 1 nm to about 80 nm), even more preferably less than about 50 nm (e.g., from about 1 nm to about 50 nm), and most preferably less than about 40 nm (e.g., from about 5 nm to about 40 nm).

20 In certain of these embodiments it is preferred that at least about 80% (e.g., at least about 90%) or substantially all of the primary particles have diameters smaller than the mean diameter values set forth above. In other words, it is preferred that at least about 80%
25 (e.g., at least about 90%) or substantially all of the primary particles have diameters of less than about 100 nm (e.g., from about 1 nm to about 100 nm), more preferred that at least about 80% (e.g., at least about 90%) or substantially all of the primary particles have
30 diameters of less than about 80 nm (e.g., from about 1 nm to about 80 nm), even more preferred that at least about 80% (e.g., at least about 90%) or substantially all of
- the primary particles have diameters of less than about 50 nm (e.g., from about 1 nm to about 50 nm), and most
35 preferred that at least about 80% (e.g., at least about

90%) or substantially all of the primary particles have diameters of less than about 40 nm (e.g., from about 5 nm to about 40 nm).

It will be appreciated that the surface area of the alumina particles of the recording medium of the present invention is largely a function of the mean diameter of the primary particles, rather than the mean diameter of the aggregates. The alumina particles of the recording medium of the present invention can have any suitable surface area. While the alumina particles of the recording medium of the present invention can have a surface area of up to about 400 m²/g, it is preferred that the surface area of the alumina particles of the recording medium of the present invention have a surface area of less than about 200 m²/g, more preferably less than about 150 m²/g. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the alumina particles of the recording medium of the present invention have a surface area of less than about 400 m²/g (e.g., about 15-300 m²/g, more preferably about 20-200 m²/g, more preferably about 30-80 m²/g, and most preferably about 40-60 m²/g).

The glossiness of the recording medium of the present invention can be measured using any suitable technique. For example, the glossiness of the present invention can be measured in terms of the 75° specular gloss, e.g., according to JIS P 8142, or an equivalent U.S. standard, using a gloss photometer, for example, a VGS-1001, manufactured by Nihon Denshoku Kogyosha, a Hunter 75° Gloss Meter, a Technidyne Glossmeter (e.g., Model T480A), or the like. Other suitable test methods can be used to determine glossiness, for example, ASTM, TAPPI, or the like. When TAPPI is used, it is preferably TAPPI T480. When ASTM is used, it is preferably ASTM D1223.

It is preferred that the recording medium of the present invention has a 75° specular gloss of at least about 15%. More preferably, the recording medium of the present invention has a glossiness of at least about 25%,
5 even more preferably at least about 35%, still more preferably at least about 45%. In some instances, the glossiness is least about 55%, and even at least about 65%.

Desirably, the recording medium of the present
10 invention is calendered to provide a glossier coating. cpreferably has a 75° specular gloss of at least about 15%, more preferably at least about 25%, even more preferably at least about 35%, and still more preferably at least about 45%. In a preferred embodiment, the
15 recording medium of the present invention, when calendered, has a 75° specular gloss of at least about 50%. In some instances, depending on the substrate, the coating composition, the nature of the coating composition, and the method of applying the coating to
20 the substrate, the recording medium of the present invention, when calendered, can have glossiness is least about 55%, and even at least about 65%.

The coating of the recording medium of the present invention has good dye immobilization properties and
25 waterfastness. Organic dyes, such as those used in ink-jet inks, often contain ionizable functional groups (e.g., SO_3H , COOH , PO_3H_2 , etc.), which increase the water solubility of the dyes. The dyes become negatively charged when these functional groups ionize in water
30 (e.g., to SO_3^- , COO^- , PO_3^{2-} , etc.). As the alumina used in the glossy coating of the recording medium of the present invention has a cationic surface, the alumina particles enhances the ability of the coating to immobilize (i.e., adsorb) and display dye molecules at the surface of the
35 coating. This is due to the strong electrostatic

attraction of the dye toward the alumina particles in the glossy coating of the recording medium of the present invention.

Therefore, even though the ink can be rapidly
5 absorbed into the coating via the pores of the alumina particles, the anionic dye molecules can be separated from the ink, and immobilized at the coating surface. As such, the coating of the recording medium of the present invention has excellent dye immobilizing ability, which
10 promotes desirable qualities, for example, superior image quality and high optical density.

It is desirable for the alumina particles in the coating of the the recording medium of the present invention to have a high positive zeta potential. The
15 net charge on the alumina particles of the recording medium of the present invention can be qualitatively determined by measuring the zeta potential of the dispersion (e.g., using a Matec MBS 8000 or a Brookhaven Zeta Plus instrument). A negative zeta potential is
20 indicative of a net negative charge, while a positive zeta potential indicates a net positive charge. The magnitude of the zeta potential is proportional to the magnitude of the charge.

Dye adhesion to the surface of a recording medium
25 can be quantified by measuring the optical density and waterfastness of a test sample of the recording medium to which an aqueous ink-jet ink comprising an anionic dye has been applied. For example, a test sample having an ink coverage of about 12 g/m² over an area of about 90 cm²
30 can be cut in half and tested in the following manner. One minute after applying the ink, one of the halves is soaked in deionized water for one minute and then repeatedly dipped in and out of the water to remove all dissolved ink from the sample. After drying, a
35 densitometer (e.g., a MacBeth 512 densitometer) can be

used to measure the image intensity at a number of positions (e.g., at ten random positions) on each half of the test sample, and the values for each half averaged. The optical density of the recording medium is the
5 average image intensity of the half of the test sample that was not soaked in water. The waterfastness can be reported as:

$$1 - \left[\frac{(\text{ave. I.I. of unsoaked}) - (\text{ave. I.I. of soaked})}{(\text{ave. I.I. of unsoaked})} \right]$$

wherein ave. I.I. is the average image intensity of each
10 half of the test sample (i.e., the half that was soaked in water and the half that was not soaked in water). Waterfastness values that are less than one, when calculated in this fashion, generally indicate loss of ink from the coating.

15 Alternatively, waterfastness can be evaluated in terms of retained optical density. For example, a test print can be evaluated by immersing a sample in deionized water for 5 minutes with light agitation, drying the sample, and comparing the color density of the dry soaked
20 sample with that of an unsoaked sample (as indicated above) by measuring color density with a suitable densitomer (e.g., X-Rite® 938 Spectrodensitometer). Waterfastness can then be expressed in terms of the percentage of optical density retained by the soaked
25 sample relative to the unsoaked sample.

The recording medium of the present invention exhibits excellent waterfastness. For example, the recording medium of the present invention typically retains at least about 50% of the optical density after
30 immersion in deionized water for 5 minutes with light agitation. Preferably, after it is immersed in deionized water for 5 minutes with light agitation, the recording medium of the present invention retains at least about

60% of the optical density of the printed image, more preferably at least about 70% of the optical density, still more preferably at least about 80% of the optical density, and most preferably at least about 90% of the optical density is retained (e.g., about 95% or even 100% of the optical density).

The recording medium of the present invention also has a good rate of liquid absorption and good capacity for liquid absorption. The rate of liquid absorption can be measured by any suitable method, for example, by applying a droplet of a liquid (e.g., distilled water) to the coating surface and measuring the change in the angle of the droplet with respect to the surface (contact angle) over time. Preferably, the contact angle of distilled water, when applied to the glossy coating of the recording medium of the present invention, decreases by at least about 5° over the first five minutes. More preferably, the contact angle decreases by at least about 7° over the first five minutes. Most preferably, the contact angle of distilled water, when applied to the glossy coating of the recording medium of the present invention, decreases by at least about 10° over the first five minutes.

The capacity for liquid absorption of the coating of the recording medium of the present invention can be measured by any suitable technique. For example, the capacity for liquid absorption can be measured by contacting a liquid, for example, water, or a 1:1 solution of polyethylene glycol (e.g., PEG 400) and water, or the like, with a predetermined area of the glossy coating of the recording medium of the present invention for 10 seconds at 22 °C, followed by contacting the medium with a blotting paper to remove excess solution, measuring the weight of the solution absorbed

by the glossy coating, and expressing that weight in terms of g/m^2 .

Alternatively, the liquid absorption capacity of the coating can be measured as a function of porosity.

5 Porosity can be measured by any suitable method, for example, by measuring the total intrusion volume of a liquid (e.g., mercury) into the glossy coating applied to a non-porous substrate (e.g., polyethylene). It will be appreciated that the total intrusion volume of a liquid
10 for a particular coating (and, therefore, the porosity) can be a function of variables that influence the structure of the coating, for example, binder type, pigment-to-binder ratio, pigment particle size, calendering, and the like. Preferably, the porosity is
15 determined by measuring the total intrusion volume of mercury. In this regard, the glossy coating of the recording medium of the present invention, when the substrate is a non-porous substrate, preferably has a total mercury intrusion volume of at least about 0.3
20 ml/g, more preferably at least about 0.5 ml/g, still more preferably at least about 0.8 ml/g, most preferably about 1 ml/g or greater.

The properties of the inventive recording medium promote high image quality when used in the vast majority
25 of printing applications. Any suitable printing method can be used to apply an image to the inventive recording medium. Such printing methods include, but are not limited to gravure, letterpress, collotype, lithography (e.g., offset lithography), ink-jet, and printing with
30 hand-held implements (e.g., pens), with ink-jet printing being preferred.

Any suitable binder can be used in the coating of
the recording medium of the present invention. Preferred
binders include, but are not limited to, polyvinyl
35 alcohol (PVOH), polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl acetal,

polyvinyl pyrrolidone, oxidized starch, etherified starch, cellulose derivatives (e.g., carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC), hydroxyethyl cellulose, etc.), casein, gelatin, soybean protein, silyl-modified polyvinyl alcohol, conjugated diene copolymer latexes (e.g., maleic anhydride resin, styrene-butadiene copolymer, methyl methacrylate-butadiene copolymers, etc.), acrylic polymer latexes (e.g., polymers and copolymers of acrylic esters and methacrylic esters, polymers and copolymers of acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, etc.), vinyl polymer latexes (e.g., ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer), functional group-modified polymer latexes obtained by modifying the above-mentioned various polymers with monomers containing functional groups (e.g., carboxyl groups), aqueous binders such as thermosetting resins (e.g., melamine resin, urea resin, etc.), synthetic resin binders such as polymethyl methacrylate, polyurethane resin, polyester resin (e.g., unsaturated polyester resin), amide resin, vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymer, polyvinyl butyral, and alkyd resin, with polyvinyl alcohol being most preferred.

The alumina particles in the coating of the recording medium of the present invention have a low binder demand. As such, a higher pigment to binder ratio can be utilized in the coating of the recording medium of the present invention. The high pigment to binder ratio is advantageous in that a greater number of alumina particles per unit volume can exist in the coating of the recording medium of the present invention, improving the properties thereof (e.g., gloss and porosity).

Preferably, the pigment to binder ratio of the coating of the recording medium of the present invention is at least about 2:1 by weight. More preferably the pigment to binder ratio of the coating of the recording medium of the present invention is at least about 5:1 by weight,

still more preferably at least about 7:1 by weight, and most preferably at least about 8:1 by weight. In some embodiments, the pigment to binder ration of the coating of the recording medium of the present invention is at least about 9:1 by weight (e.g., at least about 10:1 by weight).

The total amount of binder (i.e., dry binder) can be any suitable amount, but is preferably from about 1% to about 50% of the composition (i.e., dry binder and particles combined) by weight. More preferably, the total amount of binder is from about 1% to about 40% of the composition by weight, even more preferably from about 1% to about 30% by weight, still more preferably from about 3% to about 25% by weight, yet more preferably from about 5% to about 15% by weight, and most preferably from about 5% to about 10% by weight (e.g., about 9% by weight).

When PVOH is used as a binder, the total amount of PVOH is preferably from about 1% to about 50% of the composition by weight, more preferably from about 1% to about 40% by weight, even more preferably from about 1% to 30% by weight, yet more preferably from about 3% to about 25% by weight, still more preferably from about 5% to about 15% by weight, and most preferably from about 5% to about 10% by weight (e.g., about 9% by weight).

In certain embodiments of the present invention, the glossy coating of the inventive recording medium comprises one or more pigments in addition to alumina particles, such as calcium carbonate, clays, aluminum silicates, urea-formaldehyde fillers, and the like. Other suitable pigments include silica (e.g., colloidal silica, precipitated silica, silica gel, pyrogenic silica, or cationically modified analogs thereof), alumina (e.g., alumina sols, colloidal alumina, cationic aluminum oxide or hydrates thereof, pseudoboehmite,

boehmite, $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, etc.), magnesium silicate, magnesium carbonate, kaolin, talc, calcium sulfate, barium sulfate, titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, zinc sulfide, zinc carbonate, satin white, diatomaceous earth, calcium
5 silicate, aluminum hydroxide, lithopone, zeolite, hydrated halloysite, magnesium hydroxide, polyolefins (e.g., polystyrene, polyethylene, polypropylene, etc.), plastics (e.g., acrylic), urea resin, and melamine resin.

The glossy coating of the recording medium of the
10 present invention also can comprise one or more other additives, such as surfactants (e.g., cationic surfactants, anionic surfactants such as long-chain alkylbenzene sulfonate salts and long-chain, preferably branched chain, alkylsulfosuccinate esters, nonionic
15 surfactants such as polyalkylene oxide ethers of long-chain, preferably branched-chain alkyl group-containing phenols and polyalkylene oxide ethers of long-chain alkyl alcohols, and fluorinated surfactants), silane coupling agents (e.g., γ -aminopropyltriethoxysilane, N- β
20 (aminoethyl) γ -aminopropyltrimethoxysilane, etc.), hardeners (e.g., active halogen compounds, vinylsulfone compounds, aziridine compounds, epoxy compounds, acryloyl compounds isocyanate compounds, etc.), pigment dispersants, thickeners (e.g., carboxymethyl cellulose
25 (CMC)), flowability improvers, antifoamers (e.g., octyl alcohol, silicone-based antifoamers, etc.), foam inhibitors, releasing agents, foaming agents, pentetrants, coloring dyes, coloring pigments, whiteners (e.g., fluorescent whiteners), preservatives (e.g., p-
30 hydroxybenzoate ester compounds, benzisothiazolone compounds, isothiazolone compounds, etc.), antifungal agents, yellowing inhibitors (e.g., sodium hydroxymethanesulfonate, sodium p-toluenesulfinate, etc.), ultraviolet absorbers (e.g., benzotriazole
35 compounds having a hydroxy-dialkylphenyl group at the 2-

position), antioxidants (e.g., sterically hindered phenol compounds), antistatic agents, pH regulators (e.g., sodium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, citric acid, etc.),
5 water-resisting agents, wet strengthening agents, and dry strengthening agents.

The present invention further provides a coating composition comprising alumina particles and a binder, wherein the alumina particles are aggregates of primary
10 particles and the solids content of the alumina in the coating composition greater than about 10 wt.%.
15

Any suitable alumina particles can be used in the coating composition of the present invention. Suitable alumina particles include the alumina particles described
15 herein with respect to the coating of the recording medium of the present invention. The alumina particles used in the coating composition of the present invention can be of any suitable diameter and surface area. Suitable particle diameters and surface areas of the
20 particles include the particle diameters and surface areas described herein with respect to the coating of the recording medium of the present invention.

Any suitable binder can be used in coating composition of the present invention, including those
25 described herein with respect to the coating of the recording medium of the present invention. Likewise, any suitable pigment to binder ratio can be used in the coating composition of the present invention. Preferably, the pigment to binder ratio is at least about
30 2:1 by weight. More preferably the pigment to binder ratio of the coating composition of the present invention is at least about 5:1 by weight, still more preferably at least about 7:1 by weight, and most preferably at least
35 about 8:1 by weight. In some embodiments, the pigment to binder ratio of the coating composition of the present

invention is at least about 9:1 by weight (e.g., at least about 10:1 by weight).

The coating composition of the present invention typically includes a suitable carrier. The carrier can
5 be any suitable fluid or combination of fluids (e.g., solvents) in which the first and second groups of particles, and any other additives (e.g., one or more binders), can be mixed and applied to a substrate. Preferred carriers have a relatively high vapor pressure
10 to accelerate drying of the coating after application, and preferred examples include, but are not limited to, organic solvents (e.g., methanol) and water, with water being most preferred.

In certain embodiments, coating composition of the
15 present invention comprises one or more pigments in addition to alumina particles, including those described herein with respect to the coating of the recording medium of the present invention. The coating composition of the present invention also can comprise one or more
20 other additives, for example, surfactants, silane coupling agents, hardeners, pigment dispersants, thickeners, flowability improvers, antifoamers, foam inhibitors, releasing agents, foaming agents, pentetrants, coloring dyes, coloring pigments, whiteners,
25 antifungal agents, yellowing inhibitors, ultraviolet absorbers, antioxidants, water-resisting agents, wet strengthening agents, and dry strengthening agents, including those described herein with respect to the coating of the recording medium of the present invention.

30 The present invention further provides a method of preparing a coating composition. The method comprises:

providing a colloidally stable dispersion comprising water and alumina particles, wherein the alumina particles are aggregates of primary particles and the

solids content of the alumina particles in the dispersion is at greater than about 20 wt.%;

adding a binder to and, optionally, diluting the colloiddally stable dispersion, until a desired pigment to
5 binder ratio and overall solids content are obtained; and
optionally adjusting the pH with a suitable acid or base.

Any suitable alumina particles can be used in the inventive method of preparing a coating composition.
10 Suitable alumina particles include the alumina particles described herein with respect to the coating of the recording medium of the present invention. The alumina particles used in the inventive method of preparing a coating composition can be of any suitable diameter and
15 surface area. Suitable particle diameters and surface areas of the particles include the particle diameters and surface areas described herein with respect to the coating of the recording medium of the present invention.

Any suitable binder can be used in the inventive
20 method of preparing a coating composition, including those described herein with respect to the coating of the recording medium of the present invention. Likewise, any suitable pigment to binder ratio can be used in preparing the coating composition in accordance with the method of
25 the present invention. Preferred pigment to binder ratios include those described herein with respect to the coating of the recording medium of the present invention.

A suitable carrier can be employed in the method of preparing a coating composition of the present invention.
30 The carrier can be present in the dispersion or can be added to the dispersion to produce the final coating composition. Suitable carriers include those described herein with respect to the coating of the recording medium of the present invention, with water being most
35 preferred.

In accordance with the inventive method of preparing a coating composition, one or more pigments can be added to the dispersion in addition to the alumina particles, including those described herein with respect to the coating of the recording medium of the present invention. One or more other additives also can be added, including those described herein with respect to the coating of the recording medium of the present invention.

The colloidally stable dispersion (i.e., the initial dispersion) used to prepare the coating composition in accordance with the present invention has a high solids content (i.e., greater than about 20 wt.% alumina solids) and also is colloidally stable. The high alumina solids content of the initial dispersion is highly advantageous in that a higher solids content of the coating composition can be achieved (e.g., at least about 20 wt.% total solids taking the binder and other additives into account). As a result, drying time in coating operations is significantly diminished, making the overall process less costly and more efficient. The initial dispersion can be prepared by any suitable method, but is preferably prepared according to the method described in U.S. Patent 5,527,423.

Preferably, the alumina solids content of the initial dispersion is at least about 25 wt.%, more preferably at least about 30 wt.%, still more preferably at least about 35 wt.%, even more preferably at least about 40 wt.%, and most preferably at least about 50 wt.%. In certain embodiments, the alumina solids content of the colloidally stable dispersion is about 25-50 wt.% or 30-50 wt.%, but is more preferably about 30-50 wt.%, most preferably about 40-50 wt.%.

The alumina particles in the initial dispersion used in the method of the present invention can have any suitable positive zeta potential. Desirably, the

positive zeta potential is sufficiently high to promote colloidal stability in the initial dispersion.

Preferably, the zeta potential of the alumina particles in the initial dispersion is at least about +20 mV. More preferably, the zeta potential of the alumina particles in the initial dispersion is at least about +30 mV. Most preferably, the zeta potential of the alumina particles in the initial dispersion is at least about +40 mV.

The initial dispersion can be of any suitable pH. Preferably, the pH of the initial dispersion is about 3-5, and more preferably is about 3.5-4.5, but most preferably is about 4-4.5. While the initial dispersion can have a range of specific gravity values, the specific gravity of the initial dispersion preferably is in the range of about 1-2 kg/l.

The initial dispersion used to prepare the coating composition of the present invention has excellent rheological properties, making the dispersion and coating compositions derived therefrom highly amenable to large scale coating operations. For example, the initial dispersion exhibits low viscosity at a high shear rate, e.g., as measured in a Hercules® High-Shear Viscometer at 4400 RPM, FF Bob measuring geometry. Preferably, the initial dispersion, at an alumina solids content of about 40 wt.%, has an apparent viscosity of less than about 20 cp at high shear rate (e.g., as measured in a Hercules® High-Shear Viscometer at 4400 RPM, FF Bob measuring geometry). More preferably, the initial dispersion (at about 40 wt.% alumina solids) has an apparent viscosity of less than about 15 cp, as measured in a Hercules® High-Shear Viscometer at 4400 RPM, FF Bob measuring geometry. Most preferably, the initial dispersion (at about 40 wt.% alumina solids) has an apparent viscosity

of less than about 10 cp, as measured in a Hercules® High-Shear Viscometer at 4400 RPM, FF Bob measuring geometry.

The initial dispersion used to prepare the coating composition of the present invention also exhibits low viscosity at a low shear rate, e.g., as measured in a Brookfield Model RV viscometer, spindle #1, after about 30 seconds at 60 RPM. Preferably, the initial dispersion (at about 40 wt.% alumina solids) has an apparent viscosity of less than about 100 cp at low shear rate (e.g., as measured in a Brookfield Model RV viscometer, spindle #1, after about 30 seconds at 60 RPM). More preferably, the initial dispersion (at about 40 wt.% alumina solids) has an apparent viscosity of less than about 80 cp, as measured in a Brookfield Model RV viscometer, spindle #1, after about 30 seconds at 60 RPM. Most preferably, the initial dispersion (at about 40 wt.% alumina solids) has an apparent viscosity of less than about 50 cp, as measured in a Brookfield Model RV viscometer, spindle #1, after about 30 seconds at 60 RPM.

The initial dispersion used to prepare the coating composition of the present invention can be very high in alumina solids content (e.g., 30-50 wt.% alumina solids), yet maintain long-term colloidal stability (e.g., 1 year). Coating compositions prepared from the initial dispersion in accordance with the method of the present invention have a significantly lower binder demand and have greater runnability than conventional alumina coating compositions. Moreover, when applied to a substrate as a coating, the coating composition prepared from the initial dispersion in accordance with the present invention require significantly less drying time than conventional coatings. The coatings on the recording media thus produced have high porosity,

excellent gloss, dye-immobilizing ability, and waterfastness, and provide superior image quality.

The present invention further provides a method of preparing a recording medium. The inventive method of
5 preparing a recording medium comprises:

providing a substrate;

coating the substrate with the coating composition of the present invention to produce a substrate coated with a coating;

10 optionally calendering the coated substrate; and drying the coated substrate.

As indicated above, the coating composition of the present invention provides fast drying times, drying quickly to form a non-tacky glossy coating. The coating
15 composition can be applied using any suitable method or combination of methods. Suitable methods include, but are not limited to, roll coating, blade coating, air knife coating, rod coating, bar coating, cast coating, gate roll coating, wire bar coating, short-dowel coating,
20 slide hopper coating, curtain coating, flexographic coating, gravure coating, Komma coating, size press coating in the manner of on- or off-machine, and die coating, with rapid, inexpensive methods such as rod coating and air knife coating being preferred.

25 The coated substrate can be dried using any suitable method. Suitable drying methods include, but are not limited to, air or convection drying (e.g., linear tunnel drying, arch drying, air-loop drying, sine curve air float drying, etc.), contact or conduction drying, and
30 radiant-energy drying (e.g., infrared drying and microwave drying).

Many physical properties of a glossy coating prepared with the coating composition of the present
invention, can be rationally optimized by varying the
35 relative quantity of particles from each group contained

therein. It will be appreciated that materials other than the alumina particles (e.g., binders, thickeners, and the like) can be varied to alter or optimize the physical properties of the coating composition of the present invention.

The primary features of the inventive method of preparing a recording medium are as previously described with respect to the recording medium and coating composition of the present invention. For example, the preferred substrates, coating methods, coating composition (e.g., solids content, binder content, apparent density, additives, etc.), properties of the alumina particles (i.e., materials, diameters, surface area, etc.), coating properties (i.e., thickness, number and constitution of coating layers, glossiness, rate and capacity of liquid absorption, packing density, adhesiveness, etc.), are as described herein with respect to the recording medium and coating composition of the present invention.

The following examples further illustrate the present invention but, of course, should not be construed as in any way limiting its scope.

Example 1

This example illustrates the preparation of a coating composition of the present invention. An initial dispersion of fumed alumina was prepared in accordance with U.S. Patent 5,527,423. The fumed alumina had a surface area of about 55 m²/g. The fumed alumina was greater than 95% crystalline, of which about 70% was theta phase, about 20% was delta phase, and about 10% was gamma phase, the fraction of alpha phase having been below the detection limit.

The dispersion had an alumina solids content of 40.0 wt.%, a pH of 4-4.4, and a specific gravity of 1.4 kg/l. The viscosity of the final dispersion was less than 50 cp when measured using a Brookfield Model LV viscometer, spindle #1, after 60 seconds at 60 RPM. The mean diameter of the alumina particles in the final dispersion was 154 nm as measured in a Brookhaven 90Plus Particle Scanner (Brookhaven Instruments Corporation, Holtsville, New York). An electron micrograph of the alumina particles in the initial dispersion is illustrated in Fig. 1.

The initial dispersion had excellent rheological properties. The apparent viscosity of the initial dispersion, as measured in a Hercules® High-Shear Viscometer at 4400 RPM, FF Bob measuring geometry, was 8.8 cp (centipoise). The rheogram of the initial dispersion, as generated in a Hercules® High-Shear Viscometer from 0-4400 RPM, FF Bob measuring geometry, is illustrated in Fig. 2.

The zeta potential of the particles in the dispersion was +40 mV. The dispersion was colloidally stable in that there was no appreciable increase in viscosity or gellation after one year at a storage temperature ranging from 40-110 °F (4-43 °C).

A coating composition was prepared by adding sufficient polyvinyl alcohol binder (PVOH) to the initial dispersion to give a pigment to binder ratio of 7:1, HEC (1.55 wt.%), and diluting to an overall solids content (including binder) of 24.28 wt.%. The final pH was 4.20.

The coating composition had excellent rheological properties. The viscosity of the composition was 888 cp when measured using a Brookfield Model RV viscometer, spindle #5, after 30 seconds at 100 RPM. The apparent viscosity of the composition was 24.1 cp as measured in a

Hercules® High-Shear Viscometer at 4400 RPM, FF Bob measuring geometry. The rheogram of the coating composition, as generated in a Hercules® High-Shear Viscometer from 0-4400 RPM, FF Bob measuring geometry, is
5 illustrated in Fig. 3 (curve B).

The coating composition produced excellent coatings with an unusually low pigment to binder ratio of 7:1. The coating composition prepared in this example had significantly lower binder demand than conventional
10 alumina coating compositions, which typically use a 3:1 pigment to binder ratio.

Example 2

This example illustrates a coating composition prepared from the initial dispersion prepared in Example
15 1. A coating composition was prepared by adding sufficient polyvinyl alcohol binder (PVOH) to the dispersion prepared in Example 1 to give a pigment to binder ratio of 7:1, and diluting to an overall solids
20 content (including binder) of 22.27 wt.%. The pH was adjusted to about 7.97 with ammonium hydroxide.

The coating composition had excellent rheological properties. The viscosity of the composition was 2076 cp when measured using a Brookfield Model RV viscometer,
25 spindle #5, after 30 seconds at 100 RPM. The apparent viscosity of the composition was 14.0 cp as measured in a Hercules® High-Shear Viscometer at 4400 RPM, FF Bob measuring geometry. The rheogram of the coating composition, as generated in a Hercules® High-Shear
30 Viscometer from 0-4400 RPM, FF Bob measuring geometry, is illustrated in Fig. 3 (curve A).

The coating composition produced excellent coatings with low pigment to binder ratio of 7:1. The coating

composition prepared in this example had a low binder demand.

Example 3

5 This example illustrates the preparation of a recording medium of the present invention. An uncoated paper substrate base was coated with the coating composition of Example 1, except that the coating composition had a total solids content of 26.3 wt.%, no
10 HEC added was added, the pH of the coating composition was 4.45, and the pigment to binder ratio was 4:1. Coating was performed on a CLC (Cylindrical Laboratory Coater) blade coating apparatus at high speed. The CLC simulates conditions that are characteristic of
15 commercial manufacture. The performance of a particular coating composition in the CLC at high speed is indicative of how the coating composition is expected to perform under high speed commercial manufacturing conditions. The coating was performed at a rate of 2000
20 feet per minute (610 meters per minute) using a flexible blade, and the coating was dried (infrared). The coating dried quickly.

 The dry coat weight in grams per square meter (g/m^2) for each recording medium (i.e., coated substrate) was
25 determined, and the dry recording media (uncalendered) were analyzed. Optical and surface properties were measured for each recording medium and also for the uncoated substrate.

 Samples were calendered on one side with 3 nips at 6
30 pli (pounds per linear inch) (1.25 kg/linear cm) and 60 °C. The optical, surface and printing properties were measured for the calendered samples, and the results were compared to the uncalendered samples.

 The uncoated paper substrate had the following
35 properties: basis weight: 77.5 g/m^2 ; pH: 6.6; ash: 8.31%;

caliper 3.62/1000" (91.9 μm); brightness: 82.7%; gloss: 6.4%; smoothness: 3.93 μm ; Hercules[®] sizing test: 109 sec; and PPS porosity: 2.77 ml/min. The recording media obtained by coating the substrate in accordance with this example had excellent gloss, brightness, and porosity. The coating had an excellent appearance and superior feel, and did not crack or exhibit brittleness. Moreover, the recording media produced an excellent printed image.

Brightness was measured using a Technidyne[®] Brightness Meter Tappi Procedure T 452 OM-92. Gloss was measured using a Hunter 75° degree gloss meter according to TAPPI standard procedure T 480OM-92. The surface smoothness and porosity of the sheets were measured using a Parker Print Surf (PPS) tester (TAPPI T555 PM-94). The rate of liquid absorption of the papers was measured using a First 10 Angstrom Dynamic Contact Angle measuring device.

The properties of the recording media (uncalendered and calendered) are shown below in Table 1.

Table 1

| Medium | Brightness (%) | 75° Specular Gloss (%) | PPS Smoothness (μm) | Porosity (ml/min.) |
|--|----------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Uncoated Substrate | 82.7 | 6.4 | 3.93 | 2.77 |
| Coated Substrate (8 g/m ²) | 86.7 | 13.0 | 3.68 | 82.6 |
| Calendered (8 g/m ²) | 83.9 | 66.3 | 1.16 | 20.0 |

The samples were printed on Epson Stylus[®] Pro Photorealistic and Hewlett Packard[®] 820C ink jet printers

using a test pattern created with ADOBE® software. The print gloss and print density of the samples was then measured. Print gloss was measured using a Gardener 60 degree Micro-Gloss meter. Print density was measured using a BYK Gardner® densitometer. The properties of the image as printed using the Epson® Stylus Pro Photorealistic and the Hewlett Packard® 820C are shown in Tables 2A and 2B, respectively.

Table 2A

| Medium | Epson Stylus® Pro ES Wide Format | | | | | Coating Gloss |
|--|----------------------------------|------|---------|--------|-----------|---------------|
| | Black | Cyan | Magenta | Yellow | Ink Gloss | |
| Coated Substrate (8 g/m ²) | 1.44 | 0.69 | 0.91 | 0.79 | 1.82 | 13.0 |
| Calendered (8 g/m ²) | 1.64 | 0.73 | 1.02 | 0.98 | 14.8 | 66.3 |

Table 2B

| Medium | Hewlett Packard® 820C | | | | | Coating Gloss |
|--|-----------------------|------|---------|--------|-----------|---------------|
| | Black | Cyan | Magenta | Yellow | Ink Gloss | |
| Coated Substrate (8 g/m ²) | 1.57 | 1.18 | 1.23 | 0.86 | 9.40 | 13.0 |
| Calendered (8 g/m ²) | 1.64 | 0.73 | 1.02 | 0.98 | 11.7 | 66.3 |

These results demonstrate that the recording media produced in accordance with this example exhibited excellent optical, physical, and textural properties, as indicated by the high measured values for gloss (low PPS smoothness), and the high measured values for brightness

and porosity. These results also demonstrate the excellent quality of printed images attainable using such recording media, as indicated by the high values for ink density using several representative colors, as well as
5 high ink gloss values.

Example 4

Using the CLC apparatus described in Example 3, one side of a cellulose paper substrate was coated with the
10 composition prepared according to Example 1, except that the total solids content of the coating composition was 26.4 wt.%, the pH was 4.5, the amount of HEC added was 3.0 wt.%, and the pigment to binder ratio was 5:1. Coating was performed at a rate of 3000 feet per minute
15 (914 meters per minute) and the samples dried (infrared). The coatings were applied at three different coating weights, and the coatings dried quickly after they were applied to the substrate.

The dry coat weight in grams per square meter (g/m^2)
20 for each recording medium was determined, and the dry recording media (uncalendered) were analyzed. Optical and surface properties were measured for each recording medium and also for the uncoated substrate. PPS (Parker Print Surf) roughness and brightness were measured.
25 Brightness was measured in accordance with TAPPI brightness standard. Glossiness was measured in terms of the 75° specular gloss according to JIS P 8142 using a gloss photometer.

The recording media were calendered, and the 75°
30 specular gloss measurements were determined for the calendered media. The results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

| Coat Wt. (g/m ²) | Brightness (%) | 75° Specular Gloss (%) [Calendered] | PPS Smoothness (uncalendered) (μm) | PPS Porosity (uncalendered) (ml/min) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|---|
| 5.67 | 92.6 | 26.1 [N/A] | 4.4 | 69.2 |
| 7.59 | 91.9 | 21.74 [69.6] | 4.2 | 70.6 |
| 10.85 | 92.2 | 24.92 [N/A] | 4.3 | 67.4 |

These data demonstrate that the coating composition of the present invention exhibits excellent performance at high speed and produces a glossy recording medium with excellent optical and surface properties under such conditions. These data demonstrate that the composition of the present invention possesses rheological properties desirable for producing high quality coatings under high speed manufacturing operations.

Example 5

Using the CLC apparatus described in Example 3, one side of a cellulose paper substrate was coated with the composition prepared according to Example 1, except that the total solids content of the coating composition was 33.3 wt.%, the pH was 4.5, the amount of HEC added was 3.0 wt.%, and the pigment to binder ratio was 5:1. Coating was performed at a rate of 3000 feet per minute (914 meters per minute) and the samples dried (infrared). The coatings were applied at three different coating weights, and the coatings dried quickly after they were applied to the substrate.

The dry coat weight in grams per square meter (g/m²) for each recording medium was determined, and the dry recording media (uncalendered) were analyzed. Optical and surface properties were measured for each recording medium and also for the uncoated substrate. PPS (Parker Print Surf) roughness and brightness were measured.

Brightness was measured in accordance with TAPPI brightness standard. Glossiness was measured in terms of the 75° specular gloss according to JIS P 8142 using a gloss photometer.

- 5 The recording media were calendered, and the 75° specular gloss measurements were determined for the calendered media. The results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

| Coat Wt. (g/m ²) | Brightness (%) | 75° Specular Gloss (%) [Calendered] | PPS Smoothness (uncalendered) (μm) | PPS Porosity (uncalendered) (ml/min) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|---|
| 5.00 | 85.1 | 18.0 [N/A] | 4.2 | 17.1 |
| 14.4 | 86.9 | 20.6 [69.4] | 4.3 | 20.1 |
| 15.0 | 86.9 | 22.0 [N/A] | 4.3 | 18.3 |
| 18.0 | 85.1 | 19.80 [N/A] | 4.3 | 17.5 |

- 10 These data demonstrate that the coating composition of the present invention exhibits excellent performance at high speed and produces a glossy recording medium with excellent optical and surface properties under such conditions. These data demonstrate that the composition
15 of the present invention possesses rheological properties desirable for producing high quality coatings under high speed manufacturing operations.

Example 6

- 20 This example illustrates the rate of liquid absorption of the recording medium of the present invention. A coating composition was prepared in accordance with Example 1 (pigment to binder ratio 7:1), except that the coating composition had a total solids
25 content of 29 wt.%, the pH of the composition was 4.5, and the amount of HEC added was 3.0 wt.%. Recording media were prepared by coating a cellulose paper

substrate using the CLC coating apparatus as described in Example 4, except that the applied coating weights were 5.3 g/m², 8.0 g/m², and 13.6 g/m², respectively.

5 The change in contact angle (for a distilled water droplet) was measured over time for recording medium samples of each coating weight, and the results were plotted and are graphically depicted in Fig. 4.

As shown in Fig. 4, each sample exhibited a sharp initial decrease over the first few minutes, indicating a
10 good rate liquid absorption for a range of coating weights.

All of the references cited herein, including patents, patent applications, and publications, are hereby
15 incorporated in their entireties by reference.

While this invention has been described with an emphasis upon preferred embodiments, it will be obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art that variations of the preferred embodiments may be used and that it is intended
20 that the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described herein. Accordingly, this invention includes all modifications encompassed within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the following claims.

25

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A recording medium comprising a substrate having a glossy coating thereon, the glossy coating comprising alumina particles and a binder, wherein the alumina particles are aggregates of primary particles.

2. The recording medium of claim 1, wherein the substrate comprises a polymer or cellulose paper.

10

3. The recording medium of claim 1 or 2, wherein the substrate comprises poly(ethylene terephthalate).

4. The recording medium of any of claims 1-3, wherein the alumina particles are fumed alumina particles.

15

5. The recording medium of any of claims 1-4, wherein the aggregates have a mean diameter of about 80-300 nm.

20

6. The recording medium of any of claims 1-5, wherein the aggregates have a surface area of about 20-400 m²/g.

25

7. The recording medium of any of claims 1-6, wherein the pigment to binder ratio is at least about 2:1 by weight.

30

8. A coating composition comprising alumina particles and a binder, wherein the alumina particles are aggregates of primary particles and the solids content of the alumina in the composition is at least about 10 wt.%. ..

9. The coating composition of claim 8, wherein the alumina particles are fumed alumina particles.

10. The coating composition of claim 8 or 9,
5 wherein the aggregates have a mean diameter of about 80-300 nm.

11. The coating composition of any of claims 8-10,
10 wherein the aggregates have a surface area of about 20-400 m²/g.

12. The coating composition of any of claims 8-11,
wherein the pigment to binder ratio is at least about 2:1
by weight.

15

13. A method of preparing a coating composition,
the method comprising:

providing a colloidally stable dispersion comprising
water and alumina particles, wherein the alumina
20 particles are aggregates of primary particles and the
solids content of the alumina particles in the dispersion
is greater than about 20 wt.%;

adding a binder to and, optionally, diluting the
colloidally stable dispersion, until a desired pigment to
25 binder ratio and overall solids content are obtained; and

optionally adjusting the pH with a suitable acid or
base.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the alumina
30 particles are fumed alumina particles.

15. The method of claim 13 or 14, wherein the
aggregates have a mean diameter of about 80-300 nm.

16. The method of any of claims 13-15, wherein the aggregates have a surface area of about 20-400 m²/g.

17. The method of any of claims 13-16, wherein the
5 pigment to binder ratio is at least about 2:1 by weight.

18. The method of any of claims 13-17, wherein the solids content of the alumina particles in the colloidally stable dispersion is at least about 30 wt.%.
10

19. The method of any of claims 13-18, wherein the zeta potential of the alumina particles in the colloidally stable dispersion is at least about +20 mV.

20. The method of any of claims 13-19, wherein the
15 pH of the colloidally stable dispersion is about 3-5.

21. The method of any of claims 13-20, wherein the specific gravity of the colloidally stable dispersion is
20 about 1-2 kg/l.

22. The method of any of claims 13-21, wherein the apparent viscosity of the colloidally stable dispersion is less than about 20 cp as measured in a Hercules® High-Shear Viscometer at 4400 RPM, FF Bob measuring geometry.
25

23. The method of any of claims 13-22, wherein the viscosity of the colloidally stable dispersion is less than about 100 cp as measured in a Brookfield Model RV
30 viscometer, spindle #1, after about 30 seconds at 60 RPM.

24. A coating composition prepared by the method of any of claims 13-23.

25. A method of preparing a recording medium, the method comprising:

providing a substrate;

5 coating the substrate with the coating composition
of any of claims 8-12 to produce a substrate coated with
a coating;

optionally calendering the coated substrate; and
drying the coated substrate.

10 26. A method of preparing a recording medium, the
method comprising:

providing a substrate;

coating the substrate with the coating composition
of claim 24, to produce a substrate coated with a
15 coating;

optionally calendering the coated substrate; and
drying the coated substrate.

27. A recording medium prepared by the method of
20 claim 25 or 26.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 00/26464

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 D21H19/38 B41M5/00 C09D5/03

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 D21H B41M

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI Data, PAPERCHEM

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category * | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|------------|--|--|
| E | EP 1 048 479 A (OJI PAPER CO) 2 November 2000 (2000-11-02) the whole document | 1,2,8, 25,27 |
| X | EP 0 878 322 A (OJI PAPER CO) 18 November 1998 (1998-11-18) the whole document | 1-3,5,7, 8,10,12, 13,15, 17,24-27 |
| A | US 5 472 773 A (MISUDA KATSUTOSHI ET AL) 5 December 1995 (1995-12-05) the whole document | 1,2,5,7, 8,10,12, 13,15, 17,24-27 |

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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 December 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

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Name and mailing address of the ISA

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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